1		2
EfeNER:		
Bongaigaon-Siliguri 400 kV D/C quad	1000	
ER-NER total		1000
NR-WR:		
Agra-Gwaiior 765kV line-1 765 kVop	1200	
Agra-Gwalior 765kV line-2	2300	
Kankroti-Zerda 400 KV D/C	1000	
RAPP-Nagda 400 KV D/C	1000	
NRWR total		5500
WR-SR:		
Partt-Raichur 400 kV D/C	1000	
WR-SR total		1000
NER-NR/WR		
BishWanaih Chariyali-Agra		
HVDC bi-pole+800 kV	3000	
NER-NR/WR totai		3000
TOTAL ALL INDIA (during 11th Plan)		21400

Steps to check power thefts

510. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power utilities in the country still face crippling losses due to power thefts which show no sign of abating and whether such losses work out to almost 35 per cent of the power produced;

(b) whether the Apex Court has, in a recent directive, called for exemplary fines and disconnection of power supply for such crimes against the public Utilities; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to enforce the Apex Court's directives?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Government is aware of incidence of theft and pilferages in the electricity distribution, which indeed is a serious concern for the Govemment. However, since it was not possible to exactly assess the amount of theft in the system, the concept of Aggregate. Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses was introduced by the Ministry in 2001-02 to capture total losses, not only technical but also commercial including those on account of theft

and pilferage, poor metering and billing and non-realisation of dues. AT&C loss for 2001-02 of the state power distribution utilities at National level was 38.18%, which came down to 33.82% during 2004-05.

(b) The Supreme Court while delivering the judgment in case No. 1113 of 2006 (Jagmodhan Mehatabsing Gujarat & Others *Vs.* State of Maharashtra) has observed as under:

"Large scale theft of electricity is a very alarming problem faced by all the State Electricity Boards in our country, which is causing loss to the Staje revenue running in hundreds of crores every year. In our considered view, after proper adjudication of the cases of all those who are found to be guilty of the offence of committing theft of electricity, apart from the sentence of conviction, the Court should invariably impose heavy fine making theft of electricity a wholly non-profitable venture. The most effective step to curb this tendency perhaps could be to discontinue supply of electricity to those consumers temporarily or permanently who have been caught abstracting electricity in a cladestine manner on more than one occasion. The legislature may consider incorporating this suggestion as a form of punishment by amending Section 39 of the Indian Electricity Act of 1910."

(c) The Electricity Act of 1910 was replaced by the "The Electricity Act, 2003" which contains provisions for controlling power theft. Further, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2005 has been introduced in the Parliament for certain amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003 and there is a proposal to bring official amendments to the Bill for providing, *inter-alia,* that all offences related to theft of electricity would be cognizable and non-bailable, that the licensee could discorihect supply in case of theft of electricity and for debarring large consumer convicted for second time from getting supply of electricity for a specified period.

Laying of underground cables in Goa

511. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa have submitted any plan for laying underground cables in the State;

(b) if so, the areas proposed to be covered under the plan;